24704
S/056/61/040/005/004/019
B102/B201

Viscosity and hysteresis properties...

Professor K. P. Belov is thanked for his interest.
There are 3 figures and 1 non-Soviet-bloc reference.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1960

Card 3/3

BOL'SHOVA, K.M.; YELKINA, T.A.

Viscuous behavior of magnetization in Mn - Fe ferrites at low temperatures. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 3: Fiz., astron. 18 no.6:59-64 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kafedra obshchey fiziki dlya biologov Moskovskogo universiteta.

ACCESSION NR: AP4023401

S/0048/64/028/003/0529/0532

AUTHOR: Yelkina, T.A.; Koroleva, L.I.

TITLE: Anomalous properties of some ferrites with hexagonal structure [Report, Symposium on Ferromagnetism and Ferroelectricity held in Leningrad 30 May to 5 June 1963]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.3, 1964, 529-532

TOPIC TAGS: ferrites, hexagonal ferrites, complex hexagonal ferrites, anomalous magnetization, anomalous hysteresis, magnetic pseudosaturation

ABSTRACT: Anomalous magnetic behavior was noticed in material of the composition $SrO \cdot 4.4Fe_2O_3 \cdot 1.6Cr_2O_3$ having a hexagonal crystal structure similar to that of $BaFe_{12}O_{19}$. The material was prepared and the anomalous behavior first noted in the magnetism laboratory of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute. Magnetization curves and hysteresis loops were obtained with oriented polycrystalline samples of this material at temperatures from -195 to +369°C. The hexagonal axis was the axis of easy magnetization. Magnetization curves obtained with the magnetizing field perpendicular to this axis were normal and showed that magnetization (in this direction) was

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ACCESSION NR: AP4023401

due to rotation. Magnetization curves taken with the magnetizing field parallel to the hexagonal axis showed a double saturation at all temperatures except those very close to the Curie point: as the magnetizing field was increased the magnetization would first level off as at saturation, and then again increase sharply at a higher magnetizing field before finally reaching saturation. At the lowest temperatures the magnetization curve did not become flat before reaching true saturation, but the decrease and subsequent increase in slope was marked. Hysteresis loops obtained with the magnetizing field parallel to the hexagonal axis were also anomalous. When the maximum magnetizing field was in the region of the first (pseudo) saturation, the hysteresis loop was nearly a horizontal line. At somewhat greater magnetizing fields the loop was open but narrow and displaced on the magnetization axis. As the magnetizing field was further increased, the loop became more open and less displaced, and finally assumed a normal appearance. The possibility that the observed anomalous behavior was due to inhomogeneous material was eliminated by x-ray diffraction studies which showed that only a single phase was present. The possibility that the observed anomalous behavior was due to the appearance of helical or spiral structure is discussed briefly, but no definitive conclusions are reached. It is concluded that the observed anomalous behavior will be understood only after further investigation of this and similar materials, including investigation by neut-

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4023401

ron diffraction. Orig.art.has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova (Physics Department, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 10Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4034058 S/0126/64/017/004/0604/0606

AUTHORS: Yelkina, T. A.; Koroleva, L. I.

TITLE: Anomalous magnetic properties of ferrites with hexagonal structure of the Ferroxdur type

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 17, no. 4, 1964, 604-606

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, ferrite magnetic property, ferrite magnetization, ferrite hysteresis

ABSTRACT: The magnetic properties of hexagonal ferrites were determined experimentally in fields up to 14 000 oersteds and at temperatures from liquid nitrogen to the Curie point. Samples of the ferrite $SrO \cdot 4.4\ Fe_2O_3 \cdot 1.6\ Cr_2O_3$ were prepared in the form of spheres with a radius of 8 mm. During preparation the axes of the individual crystals were aligned with a strong magnetic field. The magnetization curves taken with the field parallel to the c axis had roughly the same form for all investigated temperatures, even immediately adjacent to the Curie point--some increase of magnetization, a transition towards saturation, and again a rapid nonlinear increase of magnetization. With the field perpendicular to the hexagonal axis there was an almost linear increase of magnetization for each of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4034058

investigated temperatures. Hysteresis loops were measured at -195C and 333.5C with fields parallel to the c axis. For fields less than H_k, the field above which the magnetization again increased rapidly, there was practically no loop and the magnetization remained essentially constant even with the field reversed. For fields above H_k the loop occurred but was shifted considerably along the magnetization axis. The shift decreased with increasing field until with the saturation field the loop became symmetric. Measurements were also made at room temperature on similar samples of other ferrites of the same series. The same behavior was observed for $SrO \cdot 5.2Fe_2O_3 \cdot 0.8\ Cr_2O_3$, $SrO \cdot 4.8\ Fe_2O_3 \cdot 1.2\ Cr_2O_3$ and, although much weaker, $SrO \cdot 5.5Fe_2O_3 \cdot 0.5Cr_2O_3$. The authors express thanks to K. P. Belov for interest in the work and to K. M. Polivanov and S. A. Medvedev for reserving samples of oriented hexagonal ferrites. Orig. art. has: 4 equations and 4 diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 22Apr63 DATE ACQ: 20May64 ENCL: 00

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4034058

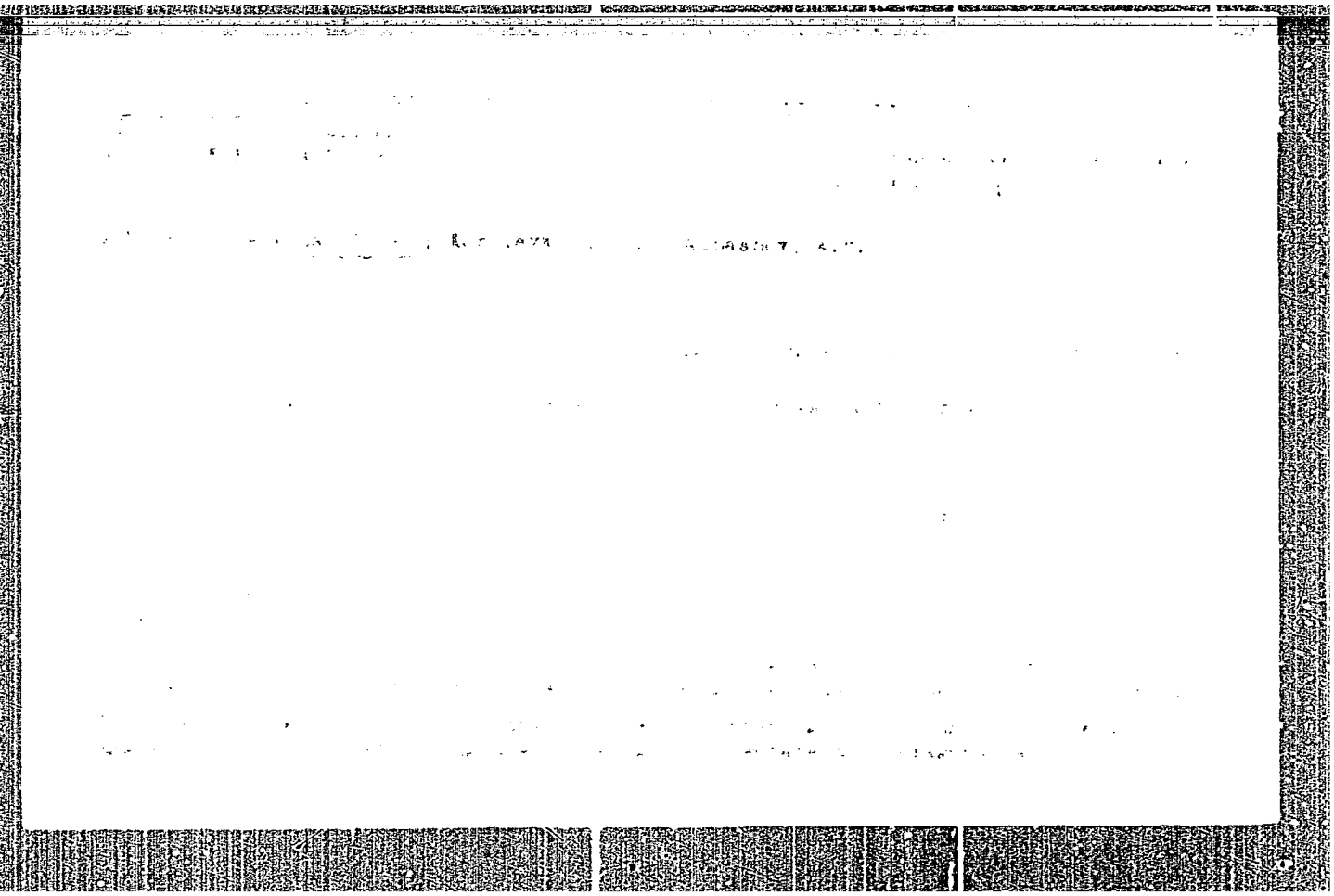
SUB CODE: GP,EM NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 002

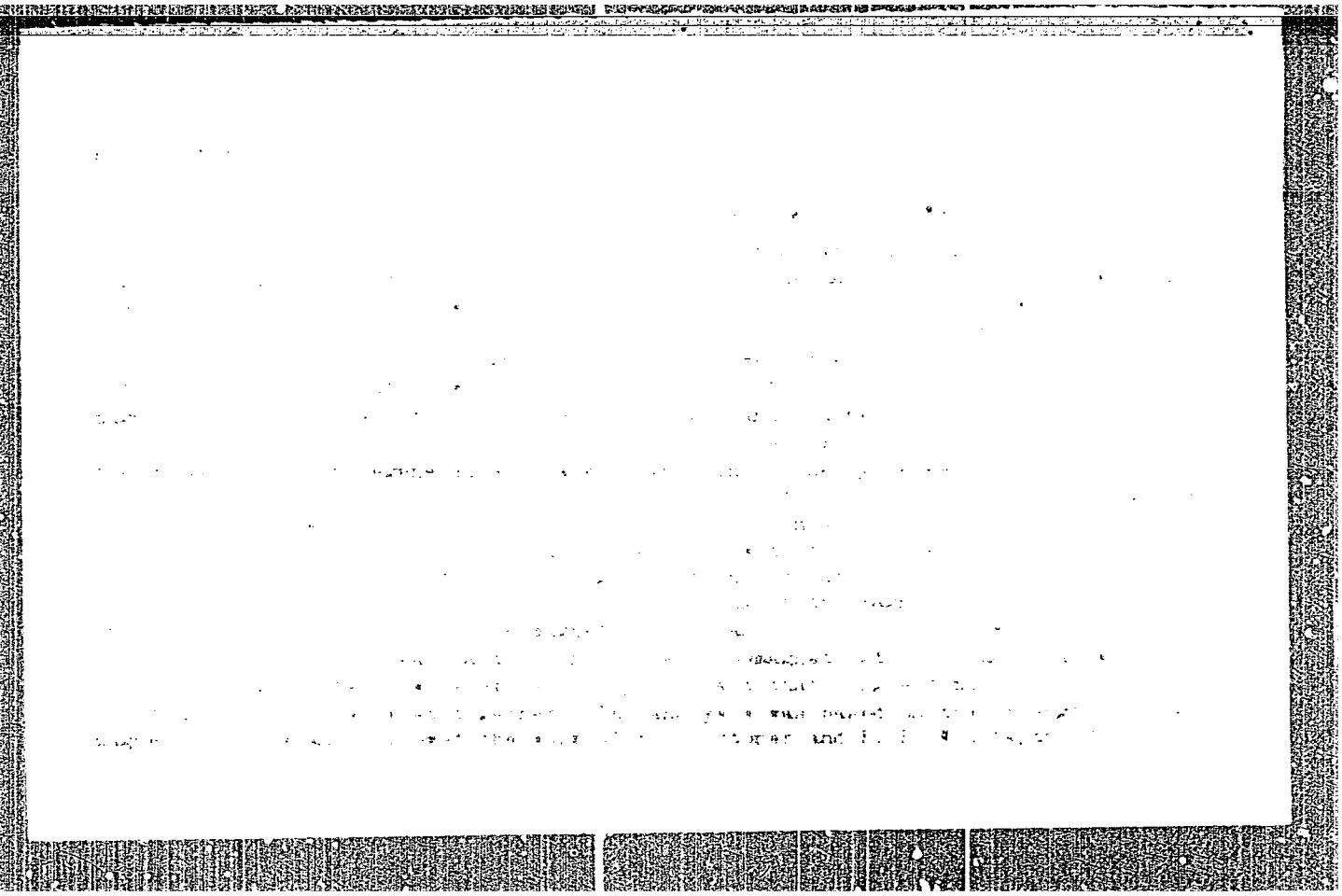
Card 3/3

BOL'SHOVA, K.M.; YELKINA, T.A.

Determining the field induced constant of uniaxial magnetic anisotropy in Mn-Fe ferrites. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 17 no.6:819-826 Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.





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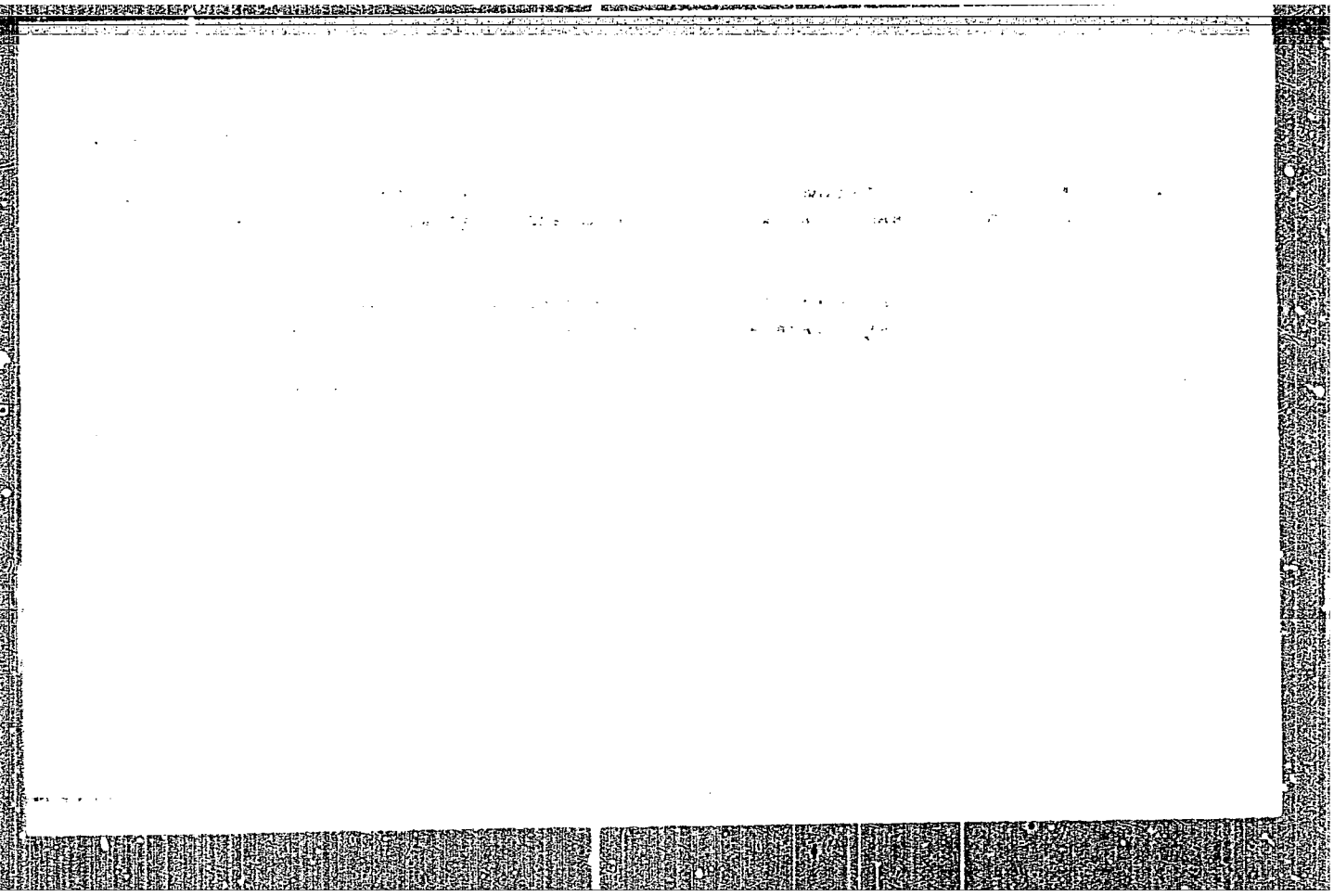

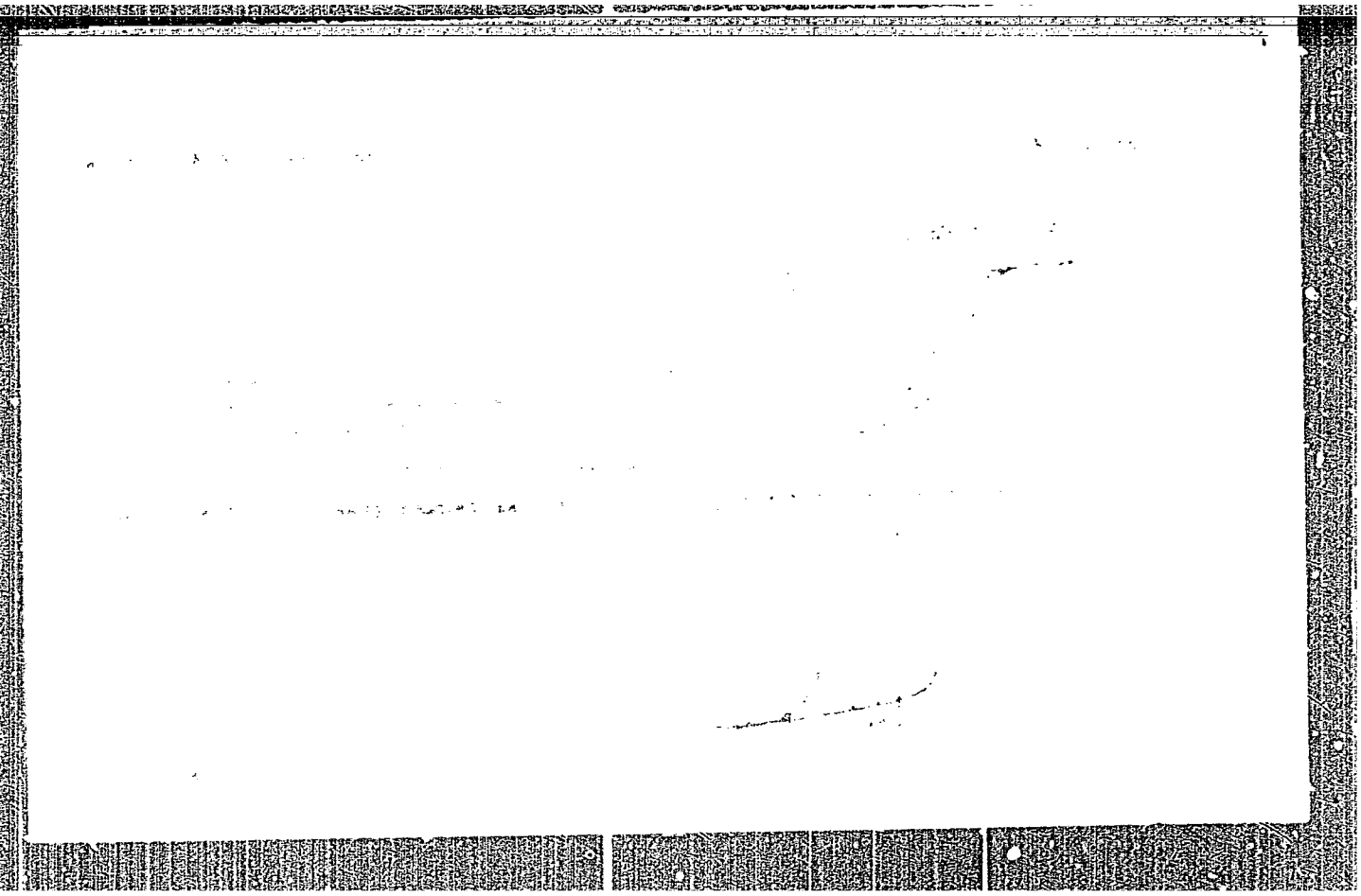

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001962610017-8"

YEVNITSKAYA, I.A.; YELKINA, T.N.; OSTROVSKIY, A.I.

Paper chromatography of sugars contained in wheat flour. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekh. no. 2:142-146 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Kafedra obshchey tekhnologii.
(Paper chromatography)
(Flour--Analysis)
(Sugars)

YEVNITSKAYA, I.A.; YELKINA, T.N.; OSTROVSKIY, A.I.

Studying the amylolysis of wheat flour by the method of paper chromatography. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.6: 123-127 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Kafedra obshchey tekhnologii pishchevykh veshchestv. (Flour) (Paper chromatography) (Sugars)

YEVNITSKAYA, I. A.; YELKINA, T. N.; OSTROVSKIY, A. I.

Chemical methods of separate determining of sugars in bread.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekh. no.5:143-146 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, kafedra obshchey tekhnologii pishchevykh proizvodstv.

(Baked products—Analysis) (Sugar)

SLAVINA, Kh.M.; PLETNEVA, O.G.; YELKINA, V.G.; PERKALEVA, T.Ye.

Study of the etiology of intestinal diseases with a dysenteric syndrome in children under the age of two. Trudy Tash. NIIVS 5:53-58'62. (MIRA 16:10)
(DYSENTERY) (ESCHERICHIA COLI) (CHILDREN — DISEASES)

SMIRNOV, V.M., arkhitektor; YEL'KINA, V.L., inzh.-arkhitektor

Characteristics of the determination of the planned population for the cities of the Kuznetsk Basin. Trudy Zap.-Sib. fil. AS1A no.7: 7-15 '62. (MIRA 18:2)

TEREKHIN, V.G., arkhitektor; YEL'KINA, V.L., inzh.-arkhitektor

Characteristics of the existing functional zoning and formation of the land balance in large cities of Western Siberia. Trudy Zap.-Sib. fil. ASiA no.7:16-22 '62. (MIRA 18:2)

YELKINA, V.N.; ZAGORUYKO, N.G.

Present-day status of computer technology abroad. Vych. sist. no.1:3-34 '62. (MIRA 18:1)

ZAGORUYKO, N.G.; VOLOSHIN, G.Ya.; YELKINA, V.N.

Automatic cognition of sound images (survey of literature).
Vych. sist. no.14:3-30 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

YELKINA, V.N.; YUDINA, L.S.

Statistics of open syllables in Russian speech. Vych. sist. no.14:55-91 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

YEL'KINA, Ye.L.

Effect of the exposure of corn seeds to variable temperatures before planting. Trudy Bot. sada Zap.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.2:131-135 '57. (MIRA 11:10)

(Corn (Maize)) (Plants, Effect of temperature on) (Seeds)

YEL'KINA, Ye.L.; GREBENYUK, I.N.

Increasing the germination of corn seeds in the field by treating them with preparations NIUIF-2 (granosan) and TMTD (tetramethyl-thiuram-disulfide). Trudy TSSBS no.4:139-144 '60. (MIRA 15:4)
(Corn (Maize)) (Fungicides)

YEL'KINA, Ye.L.; [illegible], V.S.

Effect of microelements on the increase of frost resistance and the productivity of corn in Western Siberia. Trudy TSSBS n.o.7: 141-153 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodders. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44144

Author : Yelkina, Ye.V.

Inst : Vologod Dairy Institute.

Title : Comparative Trials of Annual Cultures in the Green Conveyer System in Vologdskaya Oblast.

Orig Pub : Tr. Cologodsk. molochn. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 14, 287-320.

Abstract : In 1954-1955 the Vologda Milk Institute carried out experiments in the trials of cultures old for the region - winter rye, vetch-oats and pea-oats mixtures, and of cultures new to the region: annual rye grass in pure form and also in mixture with vetch-oats and the field pea plus oats, with millet, corn, Hungarian grass and with Sudan grass. The enumerated cultures were cultivated on slightly

Card 1/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodders. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44144

podzolized sandy loam. Potato was the predecessor in all cases. The most stable with regard to the yield were winter rye which in 1954 produced green bulk of up to 278.1 centners/ha and in 1955 up to 272.7 c/h, and oats in the mixture with vetch or the field pea (the yield of green bulk in mixtures up to 447.7 c/h). Good results were also obtained from annual rye grass both in pure form and in mixture with vetch-oats and field pea plus oats. Hungarian grass and millet produced good green stuff and rich seeds only in 1954. Annual rye grass and Sudan grass proved to be the best in their ability for regrowth after mowing. -- T.I. Karelin.

Card 2/2

YEL'KIND, A I

83527
S/115/60/000/009/007/011
B012/B054

9,1300 : 1006, 1030, 1144
9.6000 : 1012, 1024, 1067

AUTHOR: Yel'kind, A. I.

TITLE: Unslotted Measuring Circuits

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, No. 9, pp. 44-48

TEXT: In the present paper, the author studies the use of measuring circuits with a movable short-circuiting device for measuring the voltage standing wave ratio and the reactance of the hyperfrequency loads. Fig. 1 shows three of such measuring circuits. Circuit A in this figure was described in the paper (Ref. 1), and is called "unslotted measuring circuit". The author extended this term to the two other circuits shown in Fig. 1. The property of circuit B is pointed out (Ref. 2): the ratio between maximum and minimum indication in linear demodulation is equal to the square voltage standing wave ratio measured. This property was termed in Ref. 2 the "amplification of the voltage standing wave ratio". Unslotted measuring circuits are systematically described here as a class of apparatus. First, the measuring methods are described. It is assumed that a quadratic detector is used. When shifting the short-circuiting device the indication may change

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83527

Unslotted Measuring Circuits

S/115/60/000/009/007/011
B012/B054

due to two factors. The first factor is the shift of the indication connecting element with respect to maxima and minima of the field distribution in the measuring circuit. The second factor is the change, due to resonance, of the amplitude of the incident wave on a shift of the short-circuiting device. The influence of the two factors is discussed in detail. Then, the author investigates the shape of the curves plotted at different voltage standing wave ratios of the loads. It is shown that with a high-quality measuring-circuit load system the type of connection between measuring circuit and indicator is of no importance to measurements using the resonance curve width. The author describes the methods of measuring the voltage standing wave ratio and the reactance, and studies the errors occurring with unslotted measuring circuits. The sources of errors are dealt with separately. It is pointed out that the unslotted measuring circuits may be waveguides or coaxial lines. The former can be used where slotted circuits are not applicable. The coaxial lines A and B (Fig. 1) were used at the NGIMIP for judging reference loads in the range of

Card 2/3

Unslotted Measuring Circuits

83527
S/115/60/000/009/007/011
B012/B054

500-3000 Mc/s. The error observed was 2-3% (in measuring circuits A and B). There are 4 figures and 5 references: 2 Soviet and 2 German.

Card 3/3

YEL'KIND, A.I.; ZEMSKAYA, N.A.

Measuring the output conductance of an oscillator by means of a measuring line. Izm. tekh. no. 1:48-49 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Oscillators, Electric--Testing)

S/120/61/000/002/021/042
E192/E382

9,1300 (incl. 3301; also 1130)

AUTHOR: Yel'kind, A.I.

TITLE: Determination of the Parameters of a Waveguide Probe

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No. 2, pp. 116 - 117

TEXT: A measuring probe in a waveguide perturbs the operating conditions in the guide and introduces some reflection. In accurate measurements it is of importance to know the magnitude of the resulting reflection coefficient. In the following, a method of determining the real and the imaginary components of the reflection coefficient is described. The measurement system is illustrated in the figure. In this, the transformer section 2 is employed to match the generator 1 with the waveguide. The iris 5 with a small aperture determines the field distribution in which the standing-wave ratio is not less than 50. During the measurements, the investigated probe 5 is moved from a minimum to a maximum (node). The power passing through the iris changes during this procedure and the nodes of the distribution situated in

Determination of ....

front of the probe are displaced. The change in the power p is read by a small power meter 6 and the displacement of the node ΔL is measured by the measuring line 3 . On the basis of these quantities it is possible to determine the components $|\Gamma| \cos \varphi$ and $|\Gamma| \sin \varphi$ of the reflection coefficient. The equations for these components are:

$$|\Gamma| \cos \varphi = \frac{\lambda' P'' - P'}{2 P'' + P'} : (\cos \varphi < 0), \quad (1)$$

$$|\Gamma| \sin \varphi = \frac{\pi}{\lambda_в} \Delta L. \quad (2)$$

where P' and P'' are the power passing through the iris where the probe is situated in the node or the minimum, respectively; $\lambda_в$ is the wavelength in the waveguide.

The correctness of Eqs. (1) and (2) can be demonstrated by considering a quarter-wave section of the waveguide and

Determination of ....

determining its scattering matrix. Eqs. (1) and (2) can be used for determining the parameters of the probe in the measurement of power and the node displacement with the probe in or out of the waveguide; the probe should be situated at a minimum. Such an operation is equivalent to the displacement of the probe from a node to a minimum. In the measurement of a field distribution by the probe whose parameters are known, it is possible to introduce a correction ΔK to the measured standing-wave ratio and Δx to the measured position of the minimum. These corrections are expressed by

$$\frac{\Delta K}{K} = -2\left|\Gamma\right|\cos\varphi\,\frac{K-1}{K+1};$$

$$\Delta x = \left|\Gamma\right|\sin\varphi\,\frac{\lambda_{\pi}}{\pi(K+1)^2}.$$

Card 3/4

21410
S/120/61/000/002/021/042
E192/E382

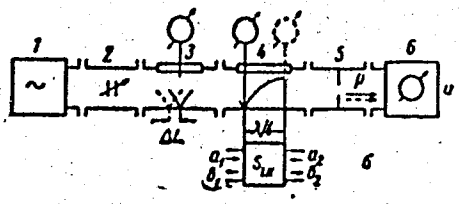
Determination of ....

There are 1 figure and 3 references: 1 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Novosibirsk State Institute for Measures and Measuring Instruments)

SUBMITTED: April 23, 1960

Fig. 1:



Card 4/4

20586

9,2585
9,1300 (also 1130)

S/109/61/006/002/018/023
E140/E435

AUTHOR: Yel'kind, A.I.

TITLE: Harmonic Suppression in Coaxial Resonators

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1961, Vol.6, No.2, pp.331-332

TEXT: The note considers the minimum deviation from regular of the geometrical form of a coaxial resonator, required for a given degree of harmonic suppression. While a certain degree of suppression is supplied by the irregularity of the short-circuiting fingers of the tuning system, the latter is not usually designed from the viewpoint of harmonic suppression and, therefore, the other end of the resonator should be given a special step shape for this purpose. There are 1 figure and 1 Soviet reference.

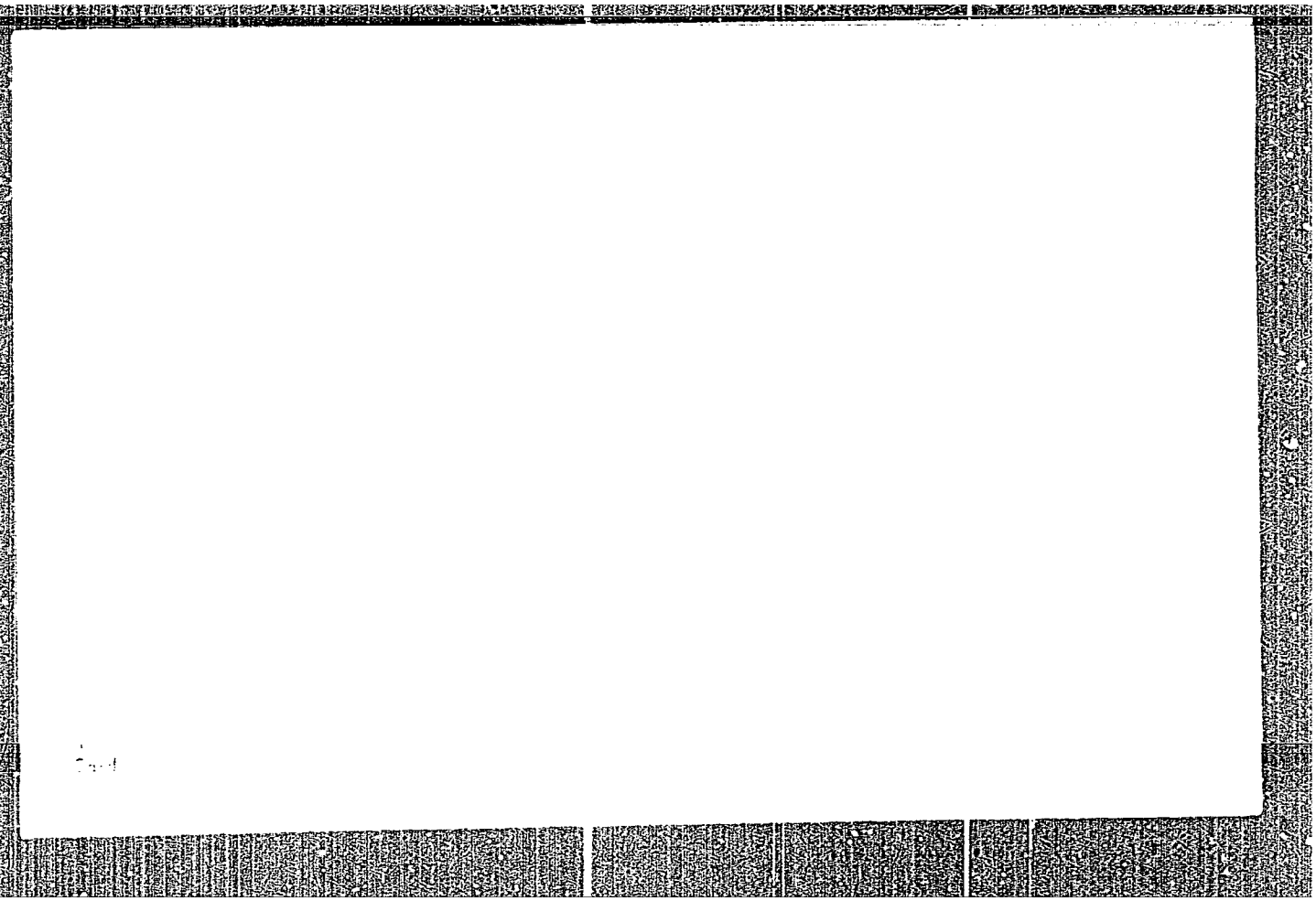
SUBMITTED: April 28, 1960

Card 1/1

YEL'KIND, A.I.; TIKHOMANDRITSKAYA, V.A.

System for certifying standard coaxial loads. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.65:61-67 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Microwave measurements) (Radio measurements)



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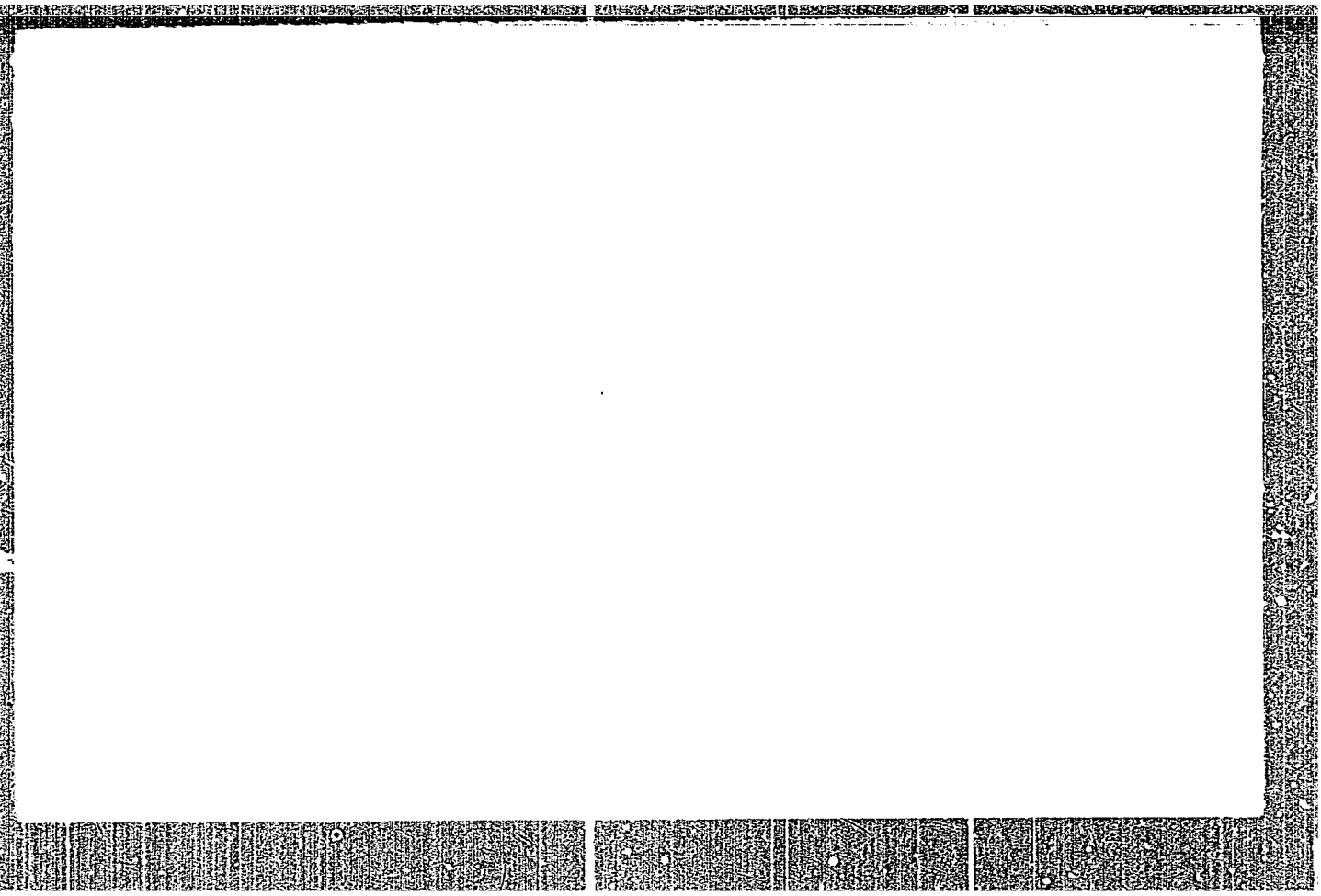

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001962610017-8"

ACC NR: AP7002557 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0037/0037

INVENTORS: Popov, V. P.; Yel'kind, A. I.; Yudin, R. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Horn radiator. Class 21, No. 189033 [announced by Novosibirsk State University (Novosibirskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 37

TOPIC TAGS: circular waveguide, waveguide element, HORN ANTENNA

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a horn radiator consisting of a circular horn coupled with a circular waveguide with the H_{01} wave. To produce a regulated single-lobe directional diagram, a half-cone reflector is placed in the horn aperture. A second half-cone reflector is mounted coaxially with the first such that their vertices are separated by a quarter-wavelength (see Fig. 1). To regulate the width of the directional diagram, movable conducting sectoral wedges are placed inside the horn.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.396.677.73

0930 2697

ACC NR: AP7002557

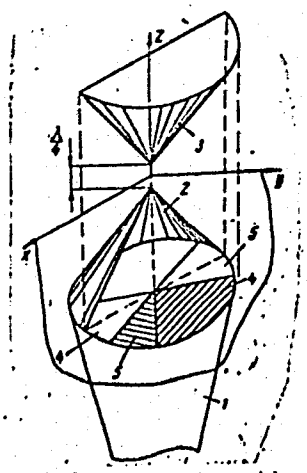

Fig. 1. 1 - circular cross section horn; 2 - lower half-cone; 3 - upper half-cone; 4 and 5 - sectoral inserts

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 09Aug65

Card 2/2

YEL'KIND, I.S.

Starting up a unit for the dry quenching of coke. Koks i khim. no.5:32-35 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Cherepovetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Coke industry--Equipment and supplies)

YEL'KIND, I.S.

Introduction into the industry of the NVV-1000 centrifuge, and a study of its performance. Koks i khim. no. 5:14-16 '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Cherepovetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Centrifuges)

ALEKSANDROV, Vasiliy Ivanovich; YEL'KOV, F., red.; SAFONOVA, M., tekhn. red.

[Multiblade cutting tools]Mnogolezviinye reztsy. Barnaul, Altaiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 79 p. (MIRA 17:3)

KAMBALOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; DUL'KEYT, Tigriy Georgiyevich; YEL'KOV, F., red.; ZHDANOVA, G., tekhn. red.

[Guidebook for the Altai; tourist routes] Putevoditel' po Altaiu; turistskie marshruty. Barnaul, Altaiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 293 p. (MIRA 17:1)

GORYACHKIN, Konstantin Dmitriyevich; YEL'KOV, F., red.; ZHDANOVA, G., tekhn. red.

[Finances of trade organizations] Finansy torgovykh organizatsii. Barnaul, Altaiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 31 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Finance) (Altai Territory—Cooperative societies—Finance)

ASHKINAZI, Abram Khaskelevich; YEL'KOV, F., red.; ZHDANOVA, G., tekhn.red.

[Lime production in the Altai Territory] Proizvodstvo izvesti v Altaiskom krae. Barnaul, Altaiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 48 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(Altai Territory--Lime industry)

KUROCHKIN, Vasiliy Grigor'yevich; YEL'KOV, F., red.; ZHDANOVA, G., tekhn.red.

[Angling in reservoirs of the Altai] Liubitel'skoe rybolovstvo na vodoemakh Altaia. Barnaul, Altaiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 90 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(Altai Territory--Fishing)

LAZUTKIN, Andrey Ivanovich; YEL'KOV, F., red.; ZHDANOVA, G., tekhn.red.

[Gornyy Altai and its natural resources] Gornyi Altai i ego prirodnye bogatstva. Barnaul, Altaiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 97 p. (MIRA 13:9)

(Gornyy Altai--Natural resources)

TSEPIN, Dmitriy Dmitriyevich; YEL'KOV, F., red.

[Plastics in industry and construction] Plasticheskie massy v promyshlennosti i stroitel'stve. Barnaul, Altaiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 54 p. (MIRA 18:4)

KURAKIN, Anatoliy Fedorovich; LUPYNIN, Leonid Aleksandrovich; MALKOV, Il'ya Yefimovich; YEL'KOV, F., red.; ZHDANOVA, G., tekhn. red.

[Development of the chemical industry of the Altai] Razvitie khimicheskoi promyshlennosti na Altae. Barnaul, Altaiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 83 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Altai Territory—Chemical industries)

DOIL'NITSYN, Gennadiy Vasil'yevich; YEL'KOV, F., red.; ZHDANOVA, G., tekhn. red.

[Dairy industry in Altai] Molochnaia promyshlennost' Altaia. Barnaul, Altaiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 80 p. (MIRA 17:4)

YEVDOKIMOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich[deceased]; YEL'KOV, L.V., starshiy prepodavatel', retsenzent; BALANDIN, V.V., prepodavatel', retsenzent; LOBACHEV, N.V., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; LABAZINA, S.N., red. izd-va; GRECHISHCHEVA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Principles of construction]Osnovy stroitel'nogo dela. Pod red. N.V.Lonacheva. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 249 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Voronezhskiy lesokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Yel'kov).
2. Lisinskiy lesnoy tekhnikum (Balandin).

(Construction industry)

DOZOROV, V.A.; DEVYATYKH, G.G.; YELLIYEV, Yu.Ye.

Rectification kinetics of binary mixtures. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.11:2413-2418 N'62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii i Fiziko-tekhnicheskoy institut pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni Lobachevskogo.

YELLIYEV, Yu.Ye.; DEVYATYKH, G.G.; DOZOROV, V.A.

Rectification kinetics of binary mixtures in a column operating under conditions of the drawing off of products. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37 no.10: 2179-2183 O '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii i fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni N.I. Lobachevskogo.

YELLIYEV, Yu.Ye.

Rectification kinetics of concentrated solutions of binary mixtures. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekh. 8 no.1:138-141 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni Lobachevskogo, kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.

YEL'LAN, B. A. Docent.

"The Problem of the Pathogenesis of Eczema in the Light of Pavlovian Doctrine."

Vestnik vereriologii i dermatologii (Bulletin of Venerology Dermatology), No 1, January-February 1954 (biomper), Moscow.

1. RAYKHER, Ye. A. Prof. and YEL'MAN, Ye. F.

2. USSR (600)

4. Pneumonia

7. Application of albomycin in pneumonia in infants during the first months of life. Sov. med 16 No. 11, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

SOV/132-59-3-6/15

3(8)

AUTHOR: Yelmanov, I.P.

TITLE: Some Measures to Fight the Complications Which Arise in Drilling the Wells With the Use of Air Blast

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 3, pp 26-30, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author gives an account on how to eliminate the difficulties in the drilling of wells in permafrost areas with compressed air blown through. The conditions for this kind of drilling are ideal only when the atmospheric air is dry and has a temperature of below 15° centigrade. In summer, with temperatures above the freezing point, the compressed air pumped into the well has, of course, a temperature of above 0° centigrade, which causes the following difficulties: 1) in wells less than 100 m in depth, the moisture exuded from the air makes the hole bottom, its walls, and the core sample thoroughly wet, with causes clogging, which may even cause a breakdown; 2) in wells of more than 100 m in depth, the exuded moisture slowly covers the rod surface and lock joints with ice, thus effecting standstills during which the

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Some Measures to Fight the Complications Which Arise in Drilling the Wells With the Use of Air Blast

drill rig must be lifted to the earth surface for a warm-up. In addition to this, the drilling of frozen and thawing rocks results in numerous stuffing boxes or "growths" located 3 to 10 m above the slime tube, thus greatly complicating the lifting and lowering operations of the drill rig. To bring relief into this situation, the author, while working in the partiya (team) Nr 200 of the Amakinskaya expedition of the Yakutskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (Yakut Geological Administration), has developed a new moisture-separating device in 2 variants. It makes the air to be pumped into the well up to 300 m in depth both dryer and colder. The new device works on the principle of the air being expanded adiabatically, with the result that moisture is produced, along with a drop in temperature. It consists of a tube 108 mm in diameter and 4.5 to 9 m in length, containing a system of thinner pipes through which the air is subject to dehydration (see diagram 1, p 28). The new device proved to be of great help for Team Nr 200, with drilling operations greatly advanced and water for flushing no longer

Some Measures to Fight the Complications Which Arise in Drilling the Wells With the Use of Air Blast

necessary. In conclusion, the author compares the data on the two methods to clean the well bottoms - by compressed air and through flushing - and gives explicitly preference to the first-mentioned method. The data mentioned above was compiled while drilling for diamonds on the trubka "Mir" ("Mir" funnel) diamond deposits during 1957-58. There are 1 set of diagrams, 1 table, and 2 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: NGRI

Card 3/3

YELMANOV, I. P.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study and development of conditions of drilling exploratory wells with cleaning of the bit by compressed air in long-frozen rock. (From the example of fundamental deposits of diamonds)." Moscow, 1961. 28 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Geological Survey Inst imeni S. Ordzhonikidze); 160 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 214)

YELMANOV, I.P.; MALAYEV, A.A.

Efficiency of drilling in prospecting for primary diamond deposits. Razved. i okh. nedr 26 no.7:21-29 Jl '60.(MIRA 15:7)

1. Batuobinskaya ekspeditsiya.
(Yakutia--Diamonds) (Core drilling)

YELMANOV, I.P.

Using three-roller bits in drilling with scavenging in prospecting for indigenous diamond deposits in Yakutia. Trudy MGRI 39: 112-120 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

YELMANOV, Ivan Petrovich; BRONZOV, A.S., nauchn. red.; BEREZOVSKAYA, L.I., ved. red.

[Air drilling of geological-prospecting holes in permafrost rocks] Burenie geologorazvedochnykh skvazhin s produvkoi vozdukhom v mnogoletnemerzlykh porodakh. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 119 p. (MIRA 18:4)

LOBANOV, D.I.; YELMANOV, S.F.

Splitting of beef stroma proteins by vegetable enzymes and its effects on their thermal disaggregation. Vop. pit. 20 no.5:48-52 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz kafedry tekhnologii prigotovleniya pishchi (zav. - prof. D.I.Lobanov) Moskovskogo instituta narodnogo khozyaystva imeni Plekhanova.
(ENZYMES) (BEEF) (PROTEINS)

LOBANOV, D. I.; YELMANOV, S. F.

Use of food acids for accelerating the hydrothermal fission of the proteins of cattle meat stroma. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekh. no.5:58-61 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni G. V. Plekhanova, kafedra tekhnologii prigotovleniya pishchi.

(Meat) (Physiological chemistry)

YELMANOVA, L.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Leather and Glue

Improvement in the extraction of bones. Z. Khokhlova, L. Elmanova, S. Ivin, P. Mernenko, and V. Kalinina. *Myasnaya Ind. S.S.S.R.* 24, No. 5, 30-1(1953).—Degreasing of bones for glue or gelatin extn. is improved by a treatment with C_6H_6 vapor to dry and partially to ext. them. Extn. is completed by a soaking process. M. M. P.

YELMANOVA, L. I.

"Use of Methyl Blue for Staining Urine," Sov. Med., No. 4, 1949.

Mbr., Chair Hospital Therapy, Chkalov Med. Inst., -c1949-.

GLUKHOV, I.A.; DAVIDYANTS, S.B.; YUNUSOV, M.A.; YEL'MANOVA, N.A.

Mechanism of rhenium heptasulfide Re_2S_7 chlorination. Zhur.neorg.-khim. 6 no.6:1264-1266 Je '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Rhenium sulfide) (Chlorination)

5.2200 1043, 1160, 1136

S/078/61/006/006/002/013
B110/B206

AUTHORS: Glukhov, I. A., Davidyants, S. B., Yunusov, M. A., Yel'manova, N. A.

TITLE: Chlorination mechanism of rhenium heptasulfide Re_2S_7

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 6, 1961, 1264-1266

TEXT: The authors wanted to determine some intermediate stages of the rhenium heptasulfide chlorination: $ReS_2 \rightarrow ... \rightarrow ReSCl_2 \rightarrow ReCl_4 \rightarrow ReCl_5$. It was obvious to suppose (Ref. 1: S. B. Davidyants et. al: Tr. Akademii nauk Tadzh. SSR, 1958, v. 34, no. 2, p. 105) that besides these known stages between ReS_2 and $ReSCl_2$, the intermediate product ReS_2Cl_2 was formed. Saturated sulf'des (e.g., that of rhenium) react readily with free chlorine, while saturated oxides react only at red heat.

$S{=}Me{=}S + Cl_2 \rightarrow S{=}\overset{Cl}{Me}{-}\overset{Cl}{S}$ forms probably in this connection under opening of the first double bond, followed by the opening of the second one. Only

substitution is possible for saturated Re_2S_7. As the valence of Re drops from 7 (Re_2S_7) to 5 ($ReCl_5$), the reaction must take its course over a number of intermediates. The synthetic Re_2S_7 reacts with chlorine already at low temperatures. It should therefore be possible to observe a number of unstable intermediates under mild reaction conditions. Re_2S_7 was produced by precipitation of a potassium perrhenate solution with ammonium sulfide (8% sulfide sulfur). After washing out by decanting with hot hydrochloric acid (70-80 ml concentrated HCl to 1 l H_2O), drying took place at 160°C in a CO_2 current. In order to prevent exothermic heating, a dry chlorine-carbon dioxide mixture ($Cl:CO_2$ = 1:5) was conveyed through 3-5 g Re_2S_7 in an electric glass furnace. The optimum temperature was established to be around 120°C during experiments at temperatures between 25 and 180°C. At lower temperatures, chlorination did not proceed quantitatively, and at higher ones, the intermediates were chlorinated further. In the CO_2 current, the water was first totally removed, then

the $Cl\text{-}CO_2$ mixture was introduced at a rate of 0.2 l/hr for 1-1.5 hr at 100°C, and for 2-3 hr at 120°C under development of sulfur chlorides. The intermediate obtained was well soluble in water and alcohol in contrast to the final product, thus making it possible to control the completeness of chlorination. The elementary analysis produced as the average of three investigations: Re = 61.12; S = 15.29; Cl = 22.37%, which agreed with the calculated values for $Re_2S_3Cl_4$. The rhenium thiochloride formed probably according to $Re_2S_7 + 4Cl_2 = Re_2S_3Cl_4 + 2\ S_2Cl_2$, is an amorphous (established roentgenographically), dark-brown powder, well soluble in water and ethyl alcohol, insoluble in gasoline, chloroform and ether. When its aqueous solution is acidified, alkalized and boiled, hydrolysis takes place under formation of a flaky, dark-brown precipitate and formation of hydrochloric acid. It is oxidized in alkaline solution by bromine, chlorine and perhydrol to alkali perrhenate. In order to investigate its further reactions, dry chlorine gas was introduced at 400-450°C. $ReCl_5$ and sulfur chloride were formed thereby. Toward the end of reaction, the furnace was kept for one hr at 400°C. A light-brown powdery residue was then formed.

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S/078/61/006/006/002/013
B110/B206

Chlorination mechanism of rhenium ...

Its analysis produced the thiochloride of tetravalent rhenium $ReSCl_2$, the analysis results of which in %: Re = 63.91; S = 10.56; Cl = 23.71 agree well with the calculated values. Thus, the same intermediate thiochloride product forms during the chlorination of $Re_2S_3Cl_4$ between 400 and 500°C as during the chlorination of ReS_2: $2ReS_2 + 3\ Cl_2 = 2\ ReSCl_2 + S_2Cl_2$ and $2\ Re_2S_3Cl_4 + Cl_2 = 4\ ReSCl_2 + S_2Cl_2$. Further chlorination of $ReSCl_2$ at 450-500°C leads to the formation of volatile $ReCl_5$, which concludes the chlorination process: $2\ ReSCl_2 + 4\ Cl_2 = 2\ ReCl_5 + S_2Cl_2$. The entire chlorination process of Re_2S_7 proceeds in the following way: $Re_2S_7 \longrightarrow$ ... $\longrightarrow Re_2S_3Cl_4 \longrightarrow$ ... $\longrightarrow ReSCl_2 \longrightarrow ReCl_4 \longrightarrow ReCl_5$. The separated thiochlorides will be studied in more detail at a later date. There are 2 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1960

Card 4/4

S/078/63/008/001/010/026
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Glukhov, I. A., Davidyants, S. B., Yel'manova, N. A., Yunusov, M. A.

TITLE: Synthesis of rhenium sulfides and oxysulfides from rhenium thiochlorides

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 1, 1963, 94-95

TEXT: The synthesis of the hitherto unknown compounds ReS, Re_2S_3, ReOS and $Re_2S_3O_2$ is described. ReS was obtained by heating $ReSCl_2$ in a current of hydrogen. The liberation of HCl begins at 350°C. After 1.5 to 2 hr the substance is heated at 500°C until no HCl can be traced in the H_2. In the same way, Re_2S_3 is obtained from $Re_2S_3Cl_4$. Both substances are steel gray powders which do not change in air and are more stable towards perhydrol and bromine water than Re_2S_7 and ReS_2. From the blurred Debye patterns it is concluded that the synthetized sulfides are cryptocrystalline. ReOS and $Re_2S_3O_2$ were obtained from $ReSCl_2$ and $Re_2S_3Cl_4$, respectively, by heating at

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S/078/63/008/001/010/026
B101/B186

Synthesis of rhenium sulfides...

350 to 500°C in water-vapor-containing CO_2. The reaction is terminated in 2 hr. The oxysulfides are black, amorphous powders.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR (Institute of Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences Tadzhikskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: April 5, 1962

Card 2/2

YELMENKINA, Z.I.

Day hospitals. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 6 no.4:28-30 Ap '62;

1. Iz bol'nitsy No.2 Verkhisetskogo rayona (glavnyy vrach Ye.S. Savinykh). (MIRA 15:4)

(HOSPITALS)

S/271/63/000/002/021/030
A060/A126

AUTHORS: Tatel'baum, I. M., Yel'meshad, Ya. A.

TITLE: Electrical simulation of transient heat transmission and diffusion processes in an electrolytic vat

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika, Telemekhanika i Vychislitel'naya Tekhnika, no. 2, 1963, 16 - 17, abstract 2B84 (Dokl. 4-y Mezhvuz. konferentsii po primeneniyu fiz. i matem. modelirovaniya v razlichn. otraslyakh tekhn. Sb. 1, Moscow, 1962, 165 - 182)

TEXT: The authors consider the formulation of the problem of investigating various nonstationary processes connected with the perfusion of a compressible fluid in a porous medium, heat distribution in matter, and other phenomena describable by the diffusion equations. For this a method is proposed for simulating two-dimensional nonlinear diffusion equations by means of an electrolytic vat, so that the solution is obtained step by step in the form of a potential distribution on the vat surface, in which the thickness of the electrolyte layer is chosen proportional to the square root of the time interval, i.e., the space

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coordinates are represented continuously, and the time coordinate - discretely. The authors, in turn, consider the principles of simulating a linear homogeneous diffusion equation, the technical methods for realizing the proposed method, and the specific errors of the method, one of the causes of which is the finiteness of the time interval and the finite number of the electrodes for setting the potentials on the vat bottom. An example is cited of determining the temperature in an unbounded plate 30 cm thick evolving a constant quantity of heat, illustrating the precision of the solutions obtained. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 3 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

I. V.

YEL'MEYEV, V., kand.filos.nauk (Leningrad)

Forerunners of communism. Izobr.i rats. no.5:4-5 My '60.
(Technological innovations) (MIRA 14:2)

KAZAKOV, Anatoliy Pavlovich; YEL'MEYEV, V.Ya., otv.red.; KORNEYEV, M.Ya., red.; VODOLAGINA, S.D., tekhn.red.

[Production of material wealth is the basic source of social development] Material'noe proizvodstvo - osnova obshchestvennogo razvitiia. Sost. A.P.Kazakov. Leningrad, 1957. 25 p. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Leningrad. Universitet. Otdel zaochnogo obucheniya. Kafedra dialekticheskogo materializma.
(Economics)

YEL'MEYEV, Vasiliy Yakovlevich; VIKTOROVA, V., red.; MOSKVINA, R., tekhn.red.

[Science and the productive forces of society] Nauka i proizvoditel'nye sily obshchestva. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon. lit-ry, 1959. 110 p.
(Science) (MIRA 13:2)

YEL'MEYEV, Vasiliy Yakovlevich; KORNEYEV, Mikhail Yakovlevich; LAMAGINA, G.K., red.; KISELEVA, L.I., tekhn.red.

[Increased role of science in the building of communism] Vozrastanie roli nauki v stroitel'stve kommunizma. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr.univ., 1962. 82 p.

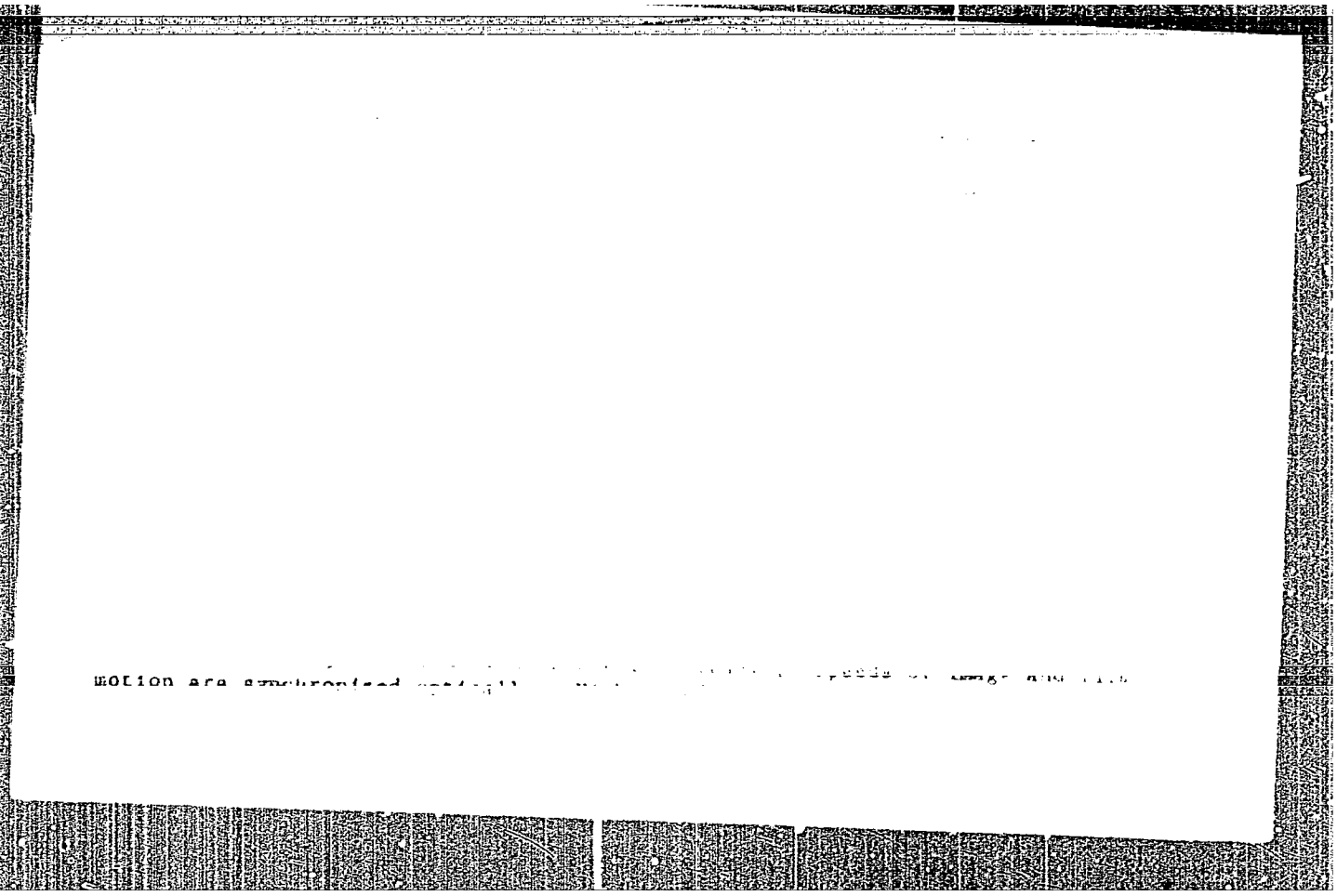
(Technology) (Research, Industrial) (MIRA 15:4)

YEL'MEYEV, V.Ya., prepodavatel'; IVANOV-OMSKIY, I.I., prepodavatel'; KAZAKOV, A.P., prepodavatel'; NOVOZHILOVA, L.I., prepodavatel'; DROZDOV, A.V., prepodavatel'; KORNEYEV, M.Ya., prepodavatel'; BELYKH, A.K., prepodavatel'; YADOV, V.A., prepodavatel'; ROZHIN, V.P., prof., otv. red.; MIKHLIN, Ye.I., red.; VODOLAGINA, S.D., tekhn. red.

[Base and superstructure of a socialist society] Bazis i nadstroika sotsialisticheskogo obshchestva. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1961. 168 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Leningrad. Universitet. 2. Filosovskiy fakul'tet Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for all except Rozhin, Mikhlin, Vodolagina)

(Economics)



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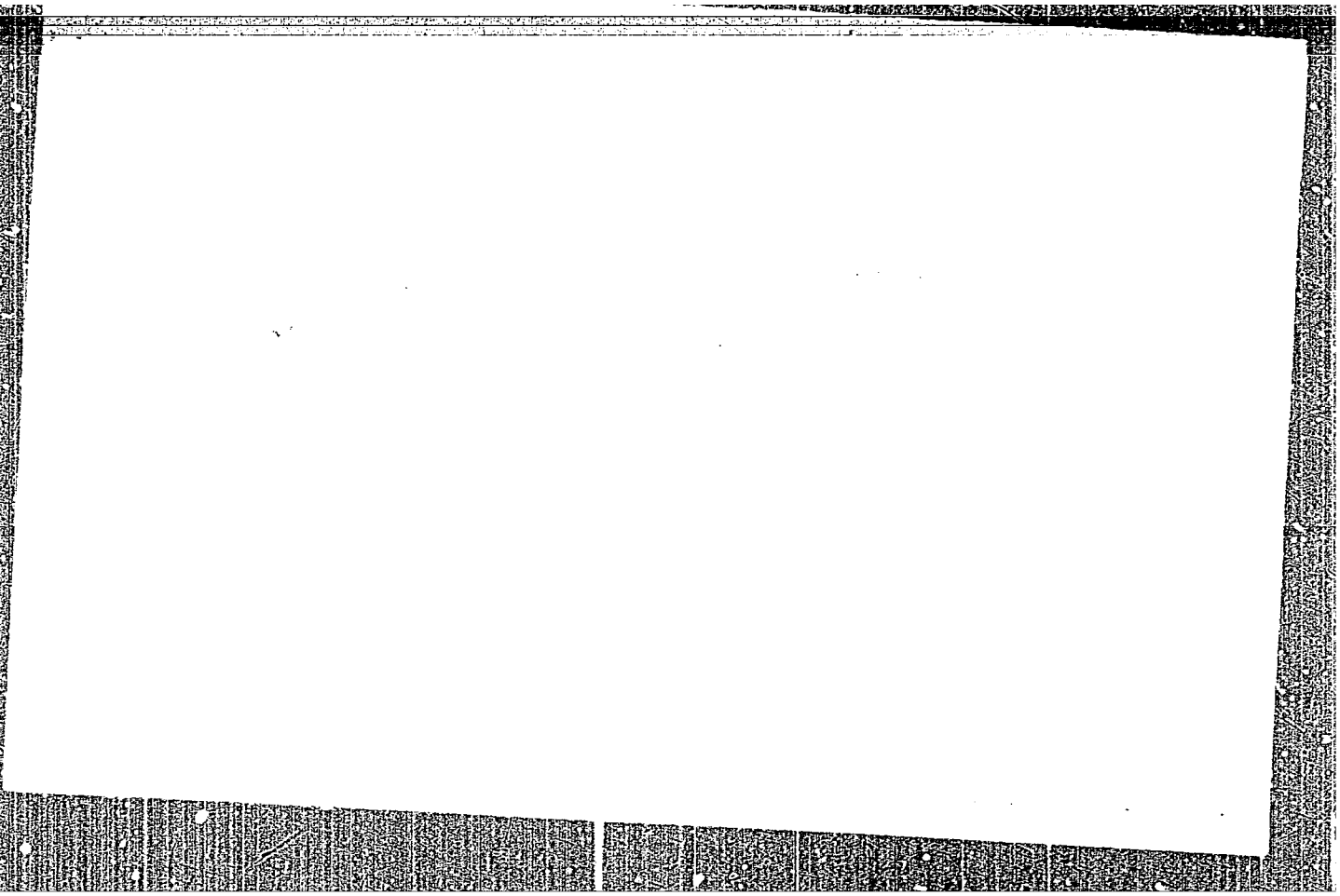

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001962610017-8"

ZINCHENKO, V., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEL'NIK, A.

Results of tests conducted on the main power plant of the diesel-electric ship "Dneproges." Mor. flot 18 no.12:11-14 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Rukoveditel' ispytatel'noy partii dizel'-elektrokhoda "Dneproges" (for Zinchenko). 2.Starshiy inzh. TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta morskogo flota (for Yel'nik).
(Marine diesel engines--Testing)

CENT. SCI. RES. INST. MARITIME FLEET, LENINGRAD

DOROKHOV, A.P., inzh.; YEL'NIK, A.G., inzh.; PUSTYNSKIY, G.I., inzh.

"Andizhan"-type, loose-bulk cargo vessels. Sudostroenie 25 no.7:1-3 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:12)

(Freighters)

YEL'NIK, A.G., inzh.; PUSTYNSKIY, G.I., inzh.

Some structural characteristics of freighters for sailing in the Arctic regions (from foreign publications). Sudostroenie 25 no.9:59-61 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Freighters--Cold weather operations)
(Arctic Ocean--Navigation)

YEL'NIK, A.G., inzh.; PUSTYNSKIY, G.I., inzh.; KHROMYKH, V.A., inzh.

Ships of the "Ugleural'sk" type. Sudostroenie 26 no.[illegible]:1-4
(MIRA 14:11)
(Freighters)

KHROMYKH, V.A.; YEL'NIK, A.G.

Study of the main marine power plant of the motorship "Ugleural'sk." Inform.sbor.TSNIIMF no.52. Tekh.ekspl.mor.flota no.5:49-60 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

(Marine diesel engines)

S/229/63/000/003/002/003
E194/E455

AUTHORS: Zinchenko, V.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Yel'nik, A.G., Avferonok, E.I., Engineers

TITLE: Noise studies in a hydrofoil ship

PERIODICAL: Sudostroyeniye, no.3, 1963, 29-34

TEXT: Noise studies were made on the prototype hydrofoil ship "Strela-1" in order to locate the main sources of noise, its method of transmission and possible means of reducing noise and vibration. The noise absorption properties of the construction were investigated. Noise levels were measured and found to be unacceptably high in both passenger accommodation and engine room; the noise level was little affected by roughness of the sea. The main sources of noise in the passenger accommodation were the screw and the hydrofoils; engine noises were reasonably well damped. Data are given on hull vibration and on vibration in the engine room. It is concluded that, in general, sound insulation of the machinery has been very effective, particularly that of ducting and pipework associated with the diesel engine. Unfortunately very little attention has been paid to noise from the hydrofoils and

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Noise studies in a hydrofoil ship

S/229/63/000/003/002/003
E194/E455

screw, so that noise levels may be as high as 109 db in passenger and crew accommodation. This is not only uncomfortable but dangerous because syrens of other vessels may remain unheard. It will be difficult to reduce the noise level in hydrofoil craft which combine such serious sources of noise and vibration as hydrofoils and screw with a light hull construction but it must be done, even if it adds weight to the vessels. Methods of reducing noise and vibrations that might be tried include "floating" construction of cabins and other accomodation; use of vibration damping material in the hull, particularly in those parts where vibration is severe; vibration insulation of thrust bearings and other parts of the drive; use of optimum clearances between screws and hydrofoils so as to minimize the influence of the screw on the hydrofoil; use of flexible mountings for diesel engines; improved vibration insulation of engine exhaust piping. There are 6 figures.

Card 2/2

YEL'NIK, A.G.; VESELOV, G.V.

Investigating noise on the motorship "Beloretsk". Inform. sbor. TSNIIMF no.96. Tekh. ekspl. mor. flota no.23:30-39 '63
(MIRA 18:1)

YEL'NIK, A.G.

Masking of the sound signals of passing ships by the exhaust noise of the diesel. Inform. sbor. TSNIIMF no. 103. Tekh. ekspl. mor. flota no. 26:37-50 '63 (MIRA 19:1)

ZINCHENKO, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEL'NIK, A.G.

Results of a study of the noise of low-speed diesels of the Bryansk plant. Inform. sbor. TSNIIMF no. 103. Tekh. ekspl. mor. flota no. 26:90-76 '63 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Study of noise on hydrofoil motor ships. Ibid.:77-96.

L 37917-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AT6022416 SOURCE CODE: UR/2752/65/000/068/0097/0103

50
B+1

AUTHOR: Yel'nik, A. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Calculation of the oscillation spectrum of a gas in a cylinder under the action of a concentrated impulse

SOURCE: Leningrad. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota. Trudy, no. 68, 1965. Tekhnicheskaya ekspluatatsiya morskogo flota (Technical operation of the merchant marine), 97-103

TOPIC TAGS: oscillation, acoustic noise, gas discharge spectroscopy, internal combustion engine

ABSTRACT: A method for calculating the intensity of the high-frequency components of a noise spectrum is based on the determination of the oscillation energy of a gas in a cylinder of an internal-combustion engine. Proceeding from a formula proposed by F. Morz for calculating the energy of a gas oscillating in a certain volume, and considering the influence of a concentrated impulse along the axis of a cylinder, a formula is derived for calculating the energy in a volume with inflexible walls under the action of a harmonic source with an angular velocity ω. The transformation of this formula to apply to an orthogonal impulse with a space velocity of period τ, with the introduction of a linear frequency instead of an angular frequency, permits

UDC: 621.431.74:621.436.001.24:628.517.2

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L 37917-66
ACC NR: AT6022416

the determination of the energy spectrum of the oscillating gases, which are continuously distributed according to frequency under the action of a concentrated impulse originating in the cylinder and penetrating into the outlet collector. Final formulas are derived for the case of a very small pulse height and a partial case of indefiniteness. Although the oscillation of gases due to the concentrated impulses produced upon the opening of the release devices can be calculated by the given formulas, a complete calculation of the energy spectrum is only possible by the use of a computer. However, for preliminary designs the obtained formulas for finding the most important frequencies and the intensity of the discrete components appearing during the process of discharge from an engine's cylinder can be determined. [GE]
Orig. art. has: 20 formulas.

SUB CODE: 21,20 SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5048

Card 2/2 mlp

ACC NR: AR6028517 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0398/66/000/005/V016/V016

AUTHOR: Yel'nik, A. G.

TITLE: Investigation of diesel exhaust noise

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Vodnyy transport, Abs. 5V75

REF SOURCE: Inform. sb. Tsentr. n.-i in-t morsk. flota, no. 37 (140), 1965, 3-13

TOPIC TAGS: diesel engine, acoustic noise, aerodynamic noise, spectrum, engine auxiliary equipment, acoustic research facility, research program, scientific research, marine engine

ABSTRACT: The TsNIIMF [Central Scientific-Research Institute for the Merchant Marine] has investigated exhaust noise made by various types of engines. The results of tests made with type DKRN50/110 engines, and conducted in order to obtain initial data for calculating the exhaust noise spectra needed for designing silencers, are cited. The tests, together with the methodology used, are described. It was established that the exhaust noise spectrum covers the entire audible frequency range. The general level of sound pressure in the exhaust trunk is 193.5 db. The reduction in gas turbine exhaust noise level is in general to the 14 db level, while in the range from 10 to 29 db the maximum values are found at the 8th and 15th harmonics. The silencer design should be such as to damp out the components at the low frequency

Card 1/2

UDC: 628.517.2

ACC NR: AR6028517

end of the spectrum, down to the 25th harmonic, the level of which reaches 172 db for the gas turbine. Suppression of the discrete components of the high frequency end of the spectrum, with levels up to 145 db, can be accomplished by resonance chambers tuned to this frequency, or by active type silencers with an overall effectiveness of more than 40 db, except for recovery boilers. 3 figures. Bibliography of 8 titles. S. Korzh. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 21

Card 2/2

YEL'NIK V. I. AL'TSHULER R. N.

Protsessy zazhivleniia pri nekotorykh formakh legochnogo tuberkuleza pod vliianiem iskusstvennogo pnevmotoraksa. /Healing processes in certain forms of pulmonary tuberculosis following artificial pneumothorax/ Sovet. med. No. 6 June 51 p. 12-5.

1. Candidate Medical Sciences Al'tshuler; Candidate Medical Sciences Yel'nik. 2. Of the Institute of Tuberculosis of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR (Director--Z. A. Lebedeva; Scientific Supervisor--Prof. A. Ye. Rabukhin).
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